

## SENATOR BOLTS TARIFF CAUCUS WHEN HEATED

Hitchcock Ignores All  
Pleas That He Remain  
in Conference.

## WILL TAKE FIGHT TO SENATE FLOOR

Nebraskan Is Insisting That  
Graduated Income Tax Be Put  
on Tobacco Production—Now  
Assured That Binding  
Caucus Pledge Will Be  
Imposed on Members.

Washington, July 2.—When Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, withdrew from the Democratic tariff caucus to-day because that body voted down his amendment that would put a graduated income tax on tobacco production, he precipitated the liveliest time the Senate Democrats have had since they began consideration of the tariff measure.

Senator Hitchcock's revolt, which he had declared did not mean that he had withdrawn from the party or that he would not support the party measure, served to show that a binding resolution would be passed by the caucus pledging the Senators to support the bill as ratified, not to re-enter any amendment not proposed by the Finance Committee majority, and not to support any amendments offered from the Republican side.

It was because he anticipated such a resolution that the Nebraska Senator announced that he would not remain in the caucus, because he intended to introduce his tobacco tax amendment in the senate and to lead a fight there for its adoption. When, in the course of his talk to the caucus, the Senator announced his decision and the reasons therefor, many of his colleagues who had supported him in the vote on his amendment, pleaded with him to remain in the room. There was considerable excitement as Senator after Senator urged Mr. Hitchcock not to go out, assuring him that he could be granted the privilege of bringing up his amendment without taking such a drastic course.

No Other Course Open.

Senator Hitchcock declined, however, that there was no other course open, and left the room while the excitement was at its height.

The vote on the amendment was 22 to 18, the Senators supporting it being: Ashurst, Bacon, Clarke, of Arkansas; Fletcher, Hitchcock, Hollis, Kern, Lea, Martine, Myers, Newlands, O'Gorman, Pomeroy, Robinson, Salsbury, Shepard, Shields and Vanderman. All the members of the Finance Committee voted against the amendment.

After the excitement had calmed down, statements were issued by Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, who opposed the amendment, and Senator Kern, chairman of the caucus, who supported it. Senator Simmons said:

"The caucus declined to adopt the so-called 'Hitchcock amendment' to the tariff bill, principally because it did not consider it wise to attempt in a tariff measure to deal with the trust evil. It was felt that the trust question should be dealt with as a separate one, and as soon as it could be reached, and only after such thorough and mature consideration as the great importance of the question required. Moreover, such consideration could not now be given to it by the Finance Committee, the caucus and the Congress without unduly delaying final action upon the tariff bill and disappointing the public desire for its early settlement."

"The vote on Senator Hitchcock's amendment," said Senator Kern, "has no significance as indicating any sympathy with the tobacco trust or any other monopoly. It was a vote on a member of the conference. On the

## BIG LEAK SPRUNG IN DREADNOUGHT

For Time It Seems Inevitable  
That Battleship Louisiana  
Will Sink.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Newport, R. I., July 2.—The battleship Louisiana, one of the most powerful Dreadnoughts of the Atlantic fleet, sprang a leak in the engine-room to-day and the water rushed in the vessel so fast that for a time it appeared inevitable that the ship would sink. Captain Templem Potts, in command of the Louisiana, ordered the vessel to proceed toward the sandy beach at Potters Point, Jamestown, in an effort to beach the battleship before she sank.

Before the ship could be beached, however, the leak had been stopped through the efforts of a number of officers and men who worked in water up to their necks.

A leak was announced to-night that the leak was caused by the blowing off of the bonnet on the port discharge valve. Before this could be stopped a tremendous stream of water rushed into the engine-room, flooding that section of the ship with six feet of water and causing the vessel to list several degrees. At the time the accident occurred Captain Potts was packing his belongings preparatory to giving up command of the Louisiana to-morrow, he having been a victim of the "plucking board" yesterday.

"The ship was not damaged in the slightest," said Captain Potts to-night. "The officers and men in the fire and engine-rooms did splendid work, and I regret having to part from them to-morrow."

SPEND FOURTH OF JULY AT WEST POINT, VA.  
On the beautiful York River, 50 cents round trip. Excursions leave Richmond 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. July 4.

## JESSIE WILSON WILL BE MARRIED IN WHITE HOUSE

Her Engagement Is Announced by President and Mrs. Wilson.

## WEDDING WILL BE NEXT NOVEMBER

Fiance Is Francis Bowes Sayre, of Lancaster, Pa., Who Comes From Old Collegiate Family, and Now Is in District Attorney Whitman's Office.



MISS JESSIE WOODROW WILSON.

Washington, July 2.—The President and Mrs. Wilson announced to-night the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, to Francis Bowes Sayre, of Lancaster, Pa. The wedding is expected to take place next November at the White House. Mr. Sayre is at present an attorney in the office of District Attorney Whitman, of New York.

While close friends of both families have known of the engagement for some time, announcement was withheld until to-day, the first anniversary of Mr. Wilson's nomination at the Baltimore convention.

White House officials accompanied the brief announcement with a biography of Mr. Sayre. He is twenty-eight years of age, and after preparing at the Hill School at Pottstown, Pa., and Lawrenceville, N. J., graduated from Williams College in 1905. He was manager of the football team there, valedictorian of his class, and interested in Y. M. C. A. work. He spent two summers with Dr. Alfred T. Grenfell in his missionary work on the Labrador coast, where he graduated last year "cum laude." He has traveled extensively during his vacations, spending last summer in Alaska and Northern Siberia.

Mr. Sayre comes from a "collegiate family." His father was the late Robert Heysham Sayre, for a long time president of the board of trustees of Lehigh University, and builder of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. His mother was Martha Finley Nevins, daughter of John Williamson Nevins, theologian and president of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa.

She is descended from Hugh Williamson, of North Carolina, one of the framers of the Constitution. She is a sister of Robert J. Nevins, head of the American church of Rome, Italy, and a first cousin of Ethel Bert Nevins, the composer.

Miss Wilson is twenty-four years of age, and was educated at Goucher College, Baltimore, an specialist in political science. She has done much settlement work in Philadelphia and has been actively identified with the Y. W. C. A. Having recently made many speeches in its behalf.

Mr. Sayre is not known to Washingtonians, he has made several quiet visits to the White House in recent months, and was a frequent visitor at the Wilson home at Princeton, N. J. The announcement was received with interest in Capital social circles, as the wedding starts the winter season with an important social function. Not since Mrs. Alice Roosevelt and former Representative Longworth, of Ohio, were married, has there been a wedding at the White House, and prior to that occurred the wedding of the Cleveland.

Thirteenth White House Bride.

Since March 4 last official and social Washington has been speculating on which one of the Misses Wilson would be the thirteenth White House bride, and thus carry on the lucky number tradition in a most pleasant manner.

The historians to-night were busy counting up the White House brides and rehearsing the glories of their nuptials.

The last White House wedding, that of Mrs. Alice Roosevelt-Longworth, is still fresh in the mind; the bride was the daughter of the late President, Mr. Madison, to Judge Todd, of Kentucky.

1812—Anna Todd, Mrs. Madison's cousin, and Representative John G. Jackson, of Virginia.

1820—Marie Monroe, daughter of the President, to Lawrence Gouverneur, his secretary.

1822—John Adams, son of President John Quincy Adams, to his cousin, Helen Jackson.

1823—Della Lewis to Alphonse Yver-Pagot, attaché of the French legation.

Emily Barton, niece of President Jackson, to Lucien B. Polk.

Emily Martin to Lewis Randolph.

1842—Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of the President, to William Walter.

1874—Nellie Grant to Algernon Sartoris.

1878—Emily Platt, niece of President Hayes, to General Russell Hastings.

1886—President Grover Cleveland to Frances Folsom.

1896—Alice Roosevelt to Representative Nicholas Longworth.

## WITHOUT SHAME, LAMAR LAYS BARE FABRIC OF LIES

He It Was Who Impersonated Leaders in Congress.

## STORY UNFOLDED ON WITNESS STAND

Committee and Spectators Dumbfounded at Revelations of His Double-Dealing—Makes Attack on Union Pacific, Which Is Denounced as Part of Bear Program.

Washington, July 2.—A story of misrepresentation, impersonation of public men and organized effort to influence Wall Street financiers, probably without parallel in the history of congressional investigation, was unfolded to-day before the Senate lobby committee. A prosperous looking, self-possessed individual, calling himself David Lamar of New York, self-described as an "operator in stocks," and admittedly the bearer of several assumed names, was the principal in the remarkable session. With entire abandon, arousing the committee to laughter at times by his naive admissions, he told of his impersonations, his participation in attempts to influence Wall Street operations in his association with Edward Lauterbach, a New York lawyer, in efforts to have Lauterbach retained by the Morgan firm, the Union Pacific and other great interests, to head off congressional activity in Washington.

He telegraphed to financial men and lawyers in the names of Representative Palmer and Representative Riomann McCormick, of the Democratic National Committee, to telephone to Chairman Hill, of the Republican National Committee, Lewis Cass Leary, of New York, counsel for the Morgan firm, was one of his attempted victims. Mr. Lamar came to the witness stand to-day armed with almost a verbatim account of all the conversations held with Lamar, who had represented himself as Congressman Palmer. As he read the record of the conversations, in themselves unusual in their tone, sitting nearby, laughed and nodded, saying: "That's right," and slapping his leg with apparent enjoyment.

To Aid Lauterbach.

The purpose of his impersonations, Lamar contended, was to secure retention of the committee, was recalled from New York by telegraph to-night, and Henry B. Martin, a local man, who has figured as head of the "Anti-Trust League," also was subpoenaed to appear.

Lamar testified that he prepared the resolution for the Stanley investigation of the Steel Trust, that it was given to Martin, who gave it to Congressman Stanley. Subsequently, he said, it was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stanley with but a few "technical changes" from its original form.

Lamar denied that there had been any attempt at extorting money from any of the New York financial men, a story evolved during the day, mainly through the Ladyday testimony, indicated that the latter had been to various members of the Morgan firm to tell them of the Steel Trust investigation and solution which Lamar had prepared; but that none of the Morgan firm members would pay any attention to the matter or make any effort to stop it.

Lamar paved the way for Lauterbach to call upon Ladyday, according to (Continued On Third Page.)

## "THING LOOKS LIKE POOR CONSPIRACY"

Sulzer Says Murphy's "Frame-Up" Seems to Be "Stale and Fishy."

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Gettysburg, Pa., July 2.—Governor William Sulzer, of New York, gave out the following interview to-day:

"Yes, I read the report that Hopkins frame-up in Philadelphia. There is nothing of it of which I am afraid. The whole thing looks like a poor conspiracy and seems to be stale and fishy."

The fact is, the suit of this woman Hopkins is a frame-up. I went on the Governor, "and more; it is instigated by my political enemies and is a part of the plot of Boss Murphy and his political conspirators to discredit me, because they cannot use me for their nefarious schemes to loot the State of New York."

"If I were willing to be Murphy's kind of a Governor no one would have heard of this and other matters he is using about me. That goes without saying. But because I am fighting graft, fighting for good government, and fighting for direct nominations, Mr. Murphy and his hirelings are doing everything in their power to destroy me politically. They have been threatening me ever since I became Governor because I would not be a tool, and a proxy Governor."

"I defied them all to do their worst. Their efforts to injure me with honest people will be abortive. I shall go forward without fear, come what may. I never did a thing in my life of which I am ashamed."

"Suffice it to say," said the Governor, in conclusion, "that I know that (Continued On Eighth Page.)"

## Tells Amazing Story of Duplicity



DAVID LAMAR.

## MILL POND CLAIMS YOUTHFUL VICTIM

John Cox, Seventeen Years Old,  
Drowned While Swimming  
Near Louisa.

## MEMBER OF HOUSE PARTY

He Had Been Visiting With  
Companions at Country Home  
of H. R. Pollard, Jr.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Louisa, Va., July 2.—Death came to one member of a jolly house party given by H. R. Pollard, Jr., of Richmond, at his country home in this county this afternoon, when John Cox, about seventeen years of age, son of Millard Cox, formerly of Richmond, but now of Louisville, Ky., was drowned.

The boys had gathered at Valentine's mill pond, which is on the Pollard estate, to while the afternoon away in swimming. Young Cox attempted to cross the pond, and when about in the middle he called for help and sank from view. It is believed he was stricken with cramps and rendered helpless. Another boy, whose name was not learned, went to his rescue and dived several times, and himself came near going to a watery grave in his frantic and futile efforts to rescue his playmate.

Young Cox, who made a brilliant record in the common and the high schools of Richmond, graduated from the Louisville High School this summer and won a scholarship. He came to Virginia to visit numerous relatives, among whom are John Garland Pollard, Mayor of Ginter Park, an uncle; Charles Cox, another uncle, and Miss Lucy Cox, an aunt, all of whom reside in Richmond.

The body of the boy was in the water for forty-five minutes. Dr. Porter and Dr. Taylor, of Louisa, were hastily summoned, but found they could do nothing without a stomach pump. This was telephoned for and brought from Louisa in an automobile, which made a record trip, but it arrived too late to be of any use.

The sad accident caused the deepest sorrow among the members of the house party, all of whom were the closest friends and relatives of the unfortunate boy.

The body will be taken to Richmond to-morrow, and burial will be in Hollywood some time during Friday.

## THREE ARE DROWNED

Woman and Two Little Nieces Meet Death in Water.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Roanoke, Va., July 2.—A special reached here to-night from Grundy, Buchanan County, telling of a triple tragedy at that place Sunday afternoon, when two little girls and one woman were drowned.

The victims are Mrs. Jessie Hocky and her two nieces, Rosa, eight years old, and Lillie Hocky, ten years old. The drowning occurred in the river a few yards from the home of the Hocky family, when they were on a swim Sunday afternoon, accompanied by their aunt. The little ones stepped into a deep hole and were making a game struggle, when Mrs. Hocky went to their rescue. She succeeded in bringing the youngest child safely to the shore and returned for the other. Rosa, who had reached the bank in safety, seeing the plight of the others, waded into the water again to aid them. Mrs. Hocky battled against odds with the two children hanging to her, and finally all three went under and were drowned.

A woman who witnessed the tragedy was overcome by excitement and was unable to give an alarm. A physician happened to be passing, but after working on the bodies found they were beyond resuscitation. The children are survived by their father, a prosperous farmer.

## DEMANDS APOLOGY FROM NAVAL MAN

Mayor Ainslie Writes Congressman  
Montague That Lieutenant  
Bradley's Libel Is Gratuitous.

## UPHOLDS RICHMOND POLICE

Will Lay Correspondence Concerning  
Deserters Before  
Secretary of Navy.

Mayor Ainslie plainly indicated yesterday that he did not intend to allow the unjust criticism of the Richmond Police Department by Lieutenant W. W. Bradley, Jr., United States Navy, in charge of the torpedo flotilla at Annapolis, Md., to pass lightly when he took steps to place the matter before the Secretary of the Navy.

In a letter to Congressman A. J. Montague he expressed the opinion that Lieutenant Bradley should be made to apologize for his intimation of graft by the local police in connection with the alleged unlawful detention of sailors in order to claim rewards for them as deserters.

Mayor Ainslie's letter follows: "Honorable A. J. Montague, 'House of Representatives,' Washington, D. C.

"My Dear Governor—I enclose you a copy of a letter received from Lieutenant W. W. Bradley, Jr., U. S. Navy, and my reply to him. Although his letter shows on its face that his sailors were not detained and returned by a special policeman of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co., who gave his address as care of L. L. Scherer, General Agent, Traffic Department, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, this officer indulges in a gratuitous libel against the Richmond Police Department, entirely unwarranted by the evidence before him. I am of the opinion that he should be made to apologize (Continued On Second Page.)"

## HOUSE WILL MAKE INVESTIGATION

After Heated Discussion, It Decides to Take Up Mulhall Charges.

Washington, July 2.—A sweeping investigation of lobbying charges made by Martin M. Mulhall, involving members of the House, will be authorized by the House to-day, probably on Saturday.

After two hours of heated discussion to-day, the House referred the matter to the Rules Committee with instructions to report out a resolution giving the committee broad inquisitorial powers to probe the matter.

Chairman Henry called a meeting of the Rules Committee for to-morrow morning to begin framing the resolution. The resolution providing for appointing a committee to aid in conjunction with the Senate lobby committee will be taken up, and Senator Overman and other members of the Senate will be consulted. If a separate House committee is decided on an attempt will be made to reach an agreement with the Senate committee to divide the subject matter of the inquiry with the idea of allowing the House to probe such matters as concern its own members.

Resolutions of inquiry were presented by Representative Sherley, of Kentucky, one of the members listed by Colonel Mulhall as "easily influenced," and who declared he did not know Mulhall; Representative Neely, of Kansas, and Representative Nolan, of California.

During the discussion on the floor, it was made apparent that the proposed investigation may extend not only to activities of the National Association of Manufacturers, but to those of labor union agents, temperance association representatives and all others who have interested themselves in legislation.

## HEART BEATS FAST WITH MEMORIES OF HIS FIGHTING

General Sickles Tells of  
Desperate Second Day  
at Gettysburg.

## HE IS ATTACKED WITH FEROCITY

Aged Soldier Believes World Has  
Seen No Warfare Which Can  
Approach That of July 2 and  
3, '63, Between Northern  
and Southern Hosts of  
Meade and Lee.

BY GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES.  
(Sole surviving Union corps commander  
who participated in the battle of  
Gettysburg.)

Gettysburg, Pa., July 2.—My heart beats faster to-night. The thronging hordes who have motored and walked and trolleyed to my camp to-day have swept their hats off and hailed it as "Sickles' Day."

And so I have always regarded July 2.

It was on this day a half century ago that God gave me strength to serve my country like my Maker better than I ever had been able to serve them before.

It was upon this day in '63 that I lost my leg and did my little part by the mercy of God to preserve the Union.

July 2, 1863, broke hot and clear. Just as in the early hours to-day a molten sun poured out of a sky but a trifle overclouded. I had retired shortly after midnight the previous evening and slept the quiet, dreamless sleep that is generally attributed to inexperience.

Last night I enjoyed just the same kind of sleep. But that is to be expected of a young fellow, who at ninety-three is still able to read without his glasses.

Shake Hands After Fifty Years.

Many men who came to-day to shake my hand told me they were too busy to do so fifty years ago—that their whole hearts and minds were wrapped in the conflict to come. I knew that a conflict of this atmosphere of importance to our country was a hand. And something told me the fight would begin at 3 o'clock. So it proved.

A few minutes before 3, General Meade in command, sent word to me that he desired to see me immediately. I replied that I could not come, as the enemy was about to attack. Meade believed me, and sent his aide-de-camp back with a more peremptory message. Meade had never before in favor of giving battle at Gettysburg, and I knew that he would order me to leave the position and move to Pipe Creek, where he intended to battle. At this time I held the advance line extending from Devil's Den to the Peach Orchard.

I had also forced out a further line on the Emmitsburg Road, which passes in front of the Rogers house, here.

I had hardly given up to my horse because I was superior to my summons, when the enemy's attack broke. I immediately sent word to Meade I could not obey his commands, because I was actually being attacked. In a few minutes he had broken loose along my line. My 10,000 men were attacked with devilish ferocity by two of Longstreet's divisions and Anderson's division, of Hill's Corps—20,000 men in all.

Let me call attention right here to the fact that if I had not taken the initiative our left would have been broken at Longstreet and I won the battle by me. General Sheridan said so, and Grant endorsed the former's opinion.

The fight was the most desperate and severe of my life. It was far more intense than the battle of Chancellorsville. Our losses were approximately 7,000 or 8,000. The cannonading was the heaviest I have ever heard. I think nothing in the history of the war could approach the second and third day's battles at Gettysburg.

How He Lost His Leg.

And now I come to the description of the second day's battle, in which I am more poignantly interested. I refer to the loss of my right leg. As I roll back the tablets of my memory every detail of the incidents surrounding that loss are present in my mind.

It occurred between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. Owing to the small number of my men compared with the enemy, I knew that it was only through force of personal leadership that I could hold them together, so I rode constantly on my horse up and down my line of battle. I have been criticized for this, but it was the only way I could prevent my men from being overpowered. And so I paid attention when they cried: "Sickles to win the battle."

The loss of a limb or the loss of a life meant nothing to me then. Nor has it since. I had but one thought—to win the battle.

It was after the victory had been practically won that the piece of shrapnel that almost cost me my life was hurled at me. At first I did not know I was hit. My thoughts were on the Butler, Pa. member of the State constabulary; John D. Maugin, Harrisburg, Pa.; Charles Susler, of West Fairview, Pa.; Hayder Renisbecker, Gettysburg, Pa.; and Harry A. Root, Sr., Harrisburg, Pa. I was thinking of the men in the most serious condition. Surgeons at the Pennsylvania State Hospital would not venture predictions as to their chances of recovery.

According to all the information the authorities could gather, the fight started suddenly and was over in a few minutes. It began shortly before 7 o'clock, when the dining-room was full of people, and caused a panic among the scores of guests. The veteran, who was unhurt and disappeared in the melee, was sitting near Farber and Carroll, when he heard the slighting remarks about Lincoln. He jumped to his feet and began to defend the martyred President and berated his detractors.

The men who were stabbed, according to the information the surgeons (Continued On Second Page.)

## ROARING STORM BRINGS RELIEF TO OLD VETERANS

Camp Is Comfortable  
After Four Days of  
Sweltering.

## THOUSANDS ARE LEAVING FOR HOME

It Is "Military Day" at Big Tent,  
but Few Appear to Listen to  
Speechmaking—Picturesque  
Charge, Ending in Hand-  
shakes, Will Be Made  
at Bloody Angle.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 2.—A roaring storm swept down out of the Blue Ridge plateau of Gettysburg to-day, bringing needed relief to thousands of veterans in blue and gray, who have sweltered for four days in an atmosphere dangerous in a city of 50,000 old and weary men. For more than a half hour the rain came pouring down upon hot and parched lips, and the thermometer cracked and wind-swept campment grounds. It charged with violent thundering over the ground that Pickens covered in '63. Its salvos of thunder and hail were like the booming guns of Meade and Lee, but the thermometer dropped with wonderful agility and the lightning cleared the air of its burden of humidity.

The veterans dashed down their tents and showed they had not forgotten the old days, for not a tent was blown over, so far as reports showed to-night, and not a veteran was injured.

ABLE TO ENJOY THE VETERANS WERE REALLY able to enjoy themselves for the first time since their arrival, although the ground was slippery, the roads a half-inch deep in mud.

This was "Military day" at the big tent, but comparatively few veterans appeared to listen to the speechmaking and again, "The people on the Pennsylvania State Hospital."

"On the Pennsylvania State Hospital," he said, "two of my officers were wounded. I went with them to a hospital, and before I left a wounded Confederate officer was brought in. I wish you would see to it that no reports out that I have been wounded," the Confederate said. "My wife is in a delicate condition and I'm afraid if she heard about it, it might kill her."

"I went to the doctor and he told him the story and he promised to do all he could."

Twenty-three years later that Union doctor was sitting in his office at Plainfield, N. J., when a boy walked in.

"Doctor," he said, "I want to shake your hand. I am going to school over at Princeton and my father told me when I came up here to look you up. He said you saved his life."

"Doctor," he continued, "I'm the boy." Colonel Ainslie rose to his feet and shook hands with the boy.

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